

5. Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera. By MARTIN JACOBY.

[Received March 5, 1881.]

Genus LAMPROSPHERUS, Baly.

1. LAMPROSPHERUS GIGAS, sp. nov.

Rotundate-ovate, convex. Metallic green; base of antennæ and the tarsi fulvous; thorax irregularly and rather finely, elytra more strongly, substriate-punctate.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Peru.

Head distinctly and rather closely punctured, with a central longitudinal groove; clypeus wedge-shaped, distinctly separated from the face, impunctate; labrum and jaws black. Antennæ two thirds the length of the body, the three basal joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax transversely convex, its sides much narrowed towards the base, posterior margin oblique at each side, the median lobe but little produced; surface closely and irregularly covered with larger and smaller punctures. Elytra very convex, with a slight transverse depression below the shoulders, the latter rather prominent; surface strongly and rather regularly punctate-striate, less strongly towards the apex. Underside and legs metallic green, tarsi fulvous.

In my collection.

The large size of this species will distinguish it from the others described, *L. tarsatus*, Baly, being most nearly allied to it; from that species, however, the metallic green upper side and the strong punctuation of the elytra separate it.

2. LAMPROSPHERUS SUBCOSTATUS, sp. nov.

Rotundate-ovate, convex. Black; base of antennæ and the legs and tarsi fulvous; above dark blue, shining; thorax finely and closely, elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices laterally costate.

Length 2 lines.

*Hab.* Bogota.

Head rugose-punctate; labrum fulvous. Antennæ subfiliform; the last five joints slightly dilated, piceous; first five joints fulvous. Thorax three times as broad as long, sides evenly rounded, finely margined with metallic green, surface closely but rather finely punctured. Scutellum ovate, smooth. Elytra as wide as the thorax, narrowed and rather pointed towards the apex; surface deeply and regularly punctate-striate, with three or four distinct costæ near the lateral margin. Underside black; legs entirely fulvous.

Collection Jacoby.

Genus PHÆDRA, Chapuis.

3. PHÆDRA BUCKLEYI, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, subrotundate, convex. Below black; antennæ,

legs, and abdomen fulvous; above dark violaceous, shining, thorax greenish blue, closely punctured; elytra finely subpunctate-striate.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

*Hab.* Ecuador.

Head dark blue, opaque, rather deeply depressed between the eyes; this depression, as well as the clypeus, rugose; rest of the surface remotely but distinctly punctured. Labrum, palpi, and the antennæ fulvous; last seven joints of the latter distinctly thickened, and extending to half the length of the body. Thorax three times as broad as long, very convex, of a greenish leaden colour, the sides finely margined with metallic green; surface with a few obsolete depressions near the base, very closely and rather finely punctured. Scutellum broader than long, its apex broadly rounded, extremely finely punctured. Elytra very dark violaceous blue, not wider than the thorax, the shoulders rather prominent, more finely punctured than the thorax, the punctures placed in rather regular rows, and distinct to the apex. Underside black, abdomen fulvous.

In my collection.

#### Genus AULEXIS, Baly.

##### 4. AULEXIS ELONGATUS, sp. nov.

Elongate; fulvous, subnitidous, covered with long whitish hairs; antennæ, their three basal joints excepted, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; thorax deeply transversely depressed, three-dentate.

Length  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

*Hab.* Java.

Head rather closely punctured, more deeply at the lower part, anterior margin of epistome with two teeth. Antennæ extending not much further than the commencement of the elytra, the third and fourth joints equal, the rest gradually widened, three lower joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax finely punctured, with a deep oblique transverse depression across the disk, the sides armed with three acute teeth, the third being rather obsolete. Scutellum elongate, subquadrate. Elytra convex, more than three times as long as the thorax, punctured in the same way, and covered with long silky whitish hairs. Underside fulvous, tibiæ and tarsi black.

Collection Jacoby.

From the three other species described by Mr. Baly the present one is distinguished by its coloration in connexion with its size.

In Dr. Chapuis's remarks on this genus, I find the eyes mentioned as being separated by a narrow space only; this is a mistake, as, on the contrary, they are very widely apart.

#### Genus NODA, Chapuis.

##### 5. NODA UNICOSTATA, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex. Below greenish blue; above metallic aureous, five basal joints of antennæ fulvous; thorax and elytra finely punctured, the latter with a lateral costa posteriorly.

*Var.* Entirely metallic green above.

Length 2-2 $\frac{1}{3}$  lines.

*Hab.* Maué, Amazons.

Front of the head swollen, minutely punctured, with a faint longitudinal central groove; clypeus separated from the face by an obsolete triangular groove, its surface finely rugose-punctate. Labrum metallic green. Antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, their five apical joints transverse, distinctly broader than long, black, basal joints more or less fulvous. Thorax transversely convex, much widened at the base, from there to the apex narrowed and much reflexed anteriorly, surface very minutely punctured. Scutellum semicircular, broader than long. Elytra scarcely more than twice as long as the thorax, very convex, a little more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctuation arranged in regular rows, each elytron with a distinctly raised costa near the lateral margin from the middle to the apex. Legs robust, dark metallic blue.

A variety is of a larger size, and of a metallic green colour above, but does not differ in other respects.

Collection Jacoby.

#### Genus COLASPOSOMA, Casteln.

##### 6. COLASPOSOMA GIBBICOLLE, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex. Dark blue; head strigose laterally, aureous; thorax convex, closely and deeply punctured, dark blue; elytra aureous, the suture broadly, extreme lateral margin narrowly, dark blue.

Length 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Zanzibar.

Head closely punctured, shallowly depressed in the middle, the sides obliquely strigose. Antennæ of half the length of the body, black; the first joint globular, second short, third joint longer than the fourth, last five joints widened. Thorax about twice as broad as long, very convex, the sides much rounded, anterior angles distinct, posterior margin nearly straight at the sides, rounded at the middle, surface densely and deeply punctured. Scutellum distinctly punctate. Elytra nearly three times as long as the thorax, moderately convex, rounded towards the apex; surface very closely transversely rugose at the sides, punctate-rugose near the suture, extreme apex finely pubescent. Underside and legs dark blue, pubescent.

Of this handsome species I possess six specimens, which do not differ except in size; besides the well-marked pattern of the elytra, the convexity of the thorax and its rounded lateral margin will easily distinguish this species from others.

##### 7. COLASPOSOMA APICALE, sp. nov.

Oblong, ovate, convex. Æneous below, closely pubescent; labrum and antennæ fulvous, above metallic green; thorax finely, elytra more strongly punctured, the extreme lateral margin and the apex aureous.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Transvaal.

Head closely covered with rather deep oblong punctures, anterior margin of the epistome deeply concave emarginate; labrum fulvous. Antennæ scarcely extending to one third the length of the body, obscure fulvous, the fifth to the apical joints closely pubescent. Thorax transversely convex, its sides rounded and subangulate at the middle, surface punctured like the head, the interstices extremely finely granulate, metallic green, anterior angles more or less distinctly aureous. Scutellum of the same colour or metallic green, broader than long, finely granulate, with some deep punctures. Elytra elongate, narrowed and acute at the apex, longitudinally depressed in front of the humeral callus, surface deeply and closely punctured, the interstices, especially near the sides, coarsely transversely rugose, the extreme apex and the margins aureous; inflexed limb of the elytra of the same colour. Legs æneous, with a violet reflection.

Two specimens are contained in my collection.

#### 8. COLASPOSOMA TARSALE, sp. nov.

Elongate, subparallel. Metallic green below; above opaque green, basal joints of antennæ and the legs fulvous; tarsi black; thorax and elytra densely punctured, the latter transversely rugose throughout.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Africa.

Head strigose at the extreme vertex, densely and deeply punctured at its lower part; clypeus separated from the front by a semi-distinct transverse smooth ridge, its lower part finely rugose punctate. Labrum fulvous. Mandibulæ metallic green at the base. Palpi fulvous, their apex piceous. Antennæ of half the length of the body, first three joints fulvous, the rest piceous. Thorax transverse, convex, its sides rounded, surface covered throughout with deep punctures, green, opaque. Scutellum impunctate, broader than long. Elytra elongate, not depressed below the base, slightly narrowed and rounded towards the apex, their surface covered throughout with transverse wrinkles, the interstices punctate. Under-side green, shining; legs fulvous; tarsi black; anterior legs elongated.

One specimen in my collection.

The opaque colour of its upper parts, together with the black tarsi and fulvous legs, will separate the present species from others, especially from *C. instabile*, Har., and *C. femorale*, Lefèv.

#### 9. COLASPOSOMA LONGIPES, sp. nov.

Oblong. Cupreous below; head aureous, remotely punctured; antennæ, labrum, and legs fulvous, the anterior ones elongate; thorax finely, elytra strongly substriate-punctate, metallic green.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Transvaal.



Head very distantly, clypeus closely punctured, aureous; mandibulæ robust and rather long. Antennæ of half the length of the body, fulvous, the joints elongate, but slightly thickened. Thorax convex, rather long, about twice as broad as long, the sides very rounded, surface finely and rather closely punctured, metallic green, with a faint cupreous tint near the posterior angles. Scutellum as broad as long. Elytra elongate, convex, slightly narrowed at the apex, the base distinctly swollen; surface much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in almost regular rows, interstices at the sides slightly transversely wrinkled. Anterior legs very elongate.

One specimen, contained in my collection.

The elongate anterior legs, very remote and fine punctuation of the head, and the nearly regular rows of punctures of the elytra will make this species recognizable amongst its allies; it is distinguished from *C. thoracicum*, Lefèv., by the rufous tarsi, and the basal elevation of its elytra.

#### 10. COLASPOSOMA MELANCHOLICUM, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate. Dark æneous; antennæ black; above closely punctate, rugose, covered with whitish pubescence, each elytron with four or five longitudinal obsolete costæ.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Transvaal.

Head closely rugose-punctate, with a smooth central line. Antennæ black, extending to one third the length of the body, third and following joints of nearly equal length. Thorax narrowly transverse, nearly three times as broad as long, convex, and its sides deflexed; surface very closely rugose and punctate, and covered with thin white pubescence. Scutellum not covered with hairs, punctured. Elytra convex, rounded posteriorly, rugose and punctured like the thorax, and pubescent like the latter, each elytron with four or five longitudinal costæ from the base to the apex, at which place they closely approach each other. Underside and legs of the same colour, and pubescent like the upper surface.

One specimen is contained in my collection.

There seem to be several species closely allied to the present one—*C. vestitum*, Thoms., *C. pubescens*, Lefèv., and *C. subcostatum*, Gerst. From the first it is distinguished by the transverse thorax and by the colour of its antennæ and legs, from the second by the elytral costæ and greater size, while the pubescence separates it from the third species.

#### 11. COLASPOSOMA VARIABLE, sp. nov.

Oblong. Æneous below; above metallic green; head with two, thorax and elytra with four longitudinal dark purplish bands.

*Var.* Entirely greenish or brownish æneous.

Length 4–4½ lines.

*Hab.* Zanzibar.

Head deeply and closely punctured, dark purplish, a central lon-

gitudinal short band and the clypeus metallic green. Antennæ like those of the preceding species. Thorax narrowly transverse, sides nearly straight at the base, thence to the apex slightly rounded; surface very closely punctate near the sides, more remotely at the disk, metallic green, this colour divided by four longitudinal bands, of which the two middle ones are the broadest, but do not quite touch the apex, the bands placed at nearly equal distance from each other, another shorter purplish spot is placed on each side at the extreme lateral margin. Scutellum depressed at its base, deeply punctured. Elytra of exactly the same shape and sculpture as in *C. gibbicolle*, metallic green, each elytron with a subsutural broad dark purplish band, and another lateral one, both uniting at their apex. Underside and legs æneous, finely pubescent, anterior femora with a very short tooth.

A variety does not differ except in its uniform colour of green or brownish æneous but in certain lights traces of the darker bands are also here visible.

#### 12. COLASPOSOMA ANTENNALE, sp. nov.

Broadly ovate, convex. Metallic green or æneous; antennæ and legs fulvous, the former long, filiform; thorax and elytra deeply punctured, interstices of latter transversely rugose throughout.

Length  $3-3\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

*Hab.* South Africa.

Head longitudinally strigose at the vertex, closely punctured at the middle; clypeus divided from the front by a distinct transverse angulate groove, closely punctured near the lower margin. Labrum narrow, fulvous. Antennæ as long as half the body in the male, slender, all the joints elongate, the terminal ones not thickened, fulvous, apex of apical joints piceous. Thorax transverse, convex, rather broad, sides much rounded, angles acute, the anterior ones thickened and produced into a point; surface closely and deeply punctate at the sides, less so at the disk, the middle of which is partly smooth and impunctate. Scutellum rugose punctate, not broader than long. Elytra oblong, convex, slightly narrowed towards the apex, surface very closely and deeply punctate and transversely rugose. Abdomen finely rugose, very finely pubescent.

Specimens which I refer to the female insect have the antennæ a little shorter and the thorax less transverse.

In my collection.

To be distinguished from *C. senegalense*, Cast., by its denser punctuation of the thorax and elytra, more elongate shape, and the different antennæ; from *C. chloris*, Lefèv., by the close transverse rugosities which cover nearly the entire elytra, while *C. femorale*, Lefèv., has differently coloured legs and antennæ.

#### 13. COLASPOSOMA ORNATICOLLE, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex. Black; legs, breast, and head purplish blue; thorax aureous, densely punctured; elytra purplish, the suture metallic green.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Cochin China.

Head purplish, deeply but moderately closely punctured. Labrum fulvous. Antennæ half the length of the body, dark fulvous, the apical joints black, basal joint purplish above. Thorax transversely convex, three times as broad as long, sides very deflexed and rounded, narrowed anteriorly, with a narrow metallic green margin; surface very deeply and closely punctured, aureous. Scutellum of the same colour, punctured. Elytra oblong, transversely depressed below the base with a longitudinal row of round tubercles from below the shoulder to two thirds of their length; rest of the disk punctured like the thorax, slightly transversely wrinkled at the sides, purplish; a sutural stripe, widened towards the apex, and the extreme lateral margin metallic green. Legs and breast greenish blue; tarsi and the abdomen black.

In my collection.

The shorter antennæ, colour of the head, and other characters will easily distinguish this species from *C. igneicolle*, Baly.

#### 14. COLASPOSOMA ORNATUM, sp. nov.

Oblong-ovate, convex. Black; above aureous, rather finely punctured; anterior margin of the thorax, the base and sutural margin of the elytra, and a narrow angulate longitudinal stripe on the disk of each elytron metallic blue.

*Var.* Head and thorax dark blue.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* India.

Head deeply but not closely punctured, strigose at the sides; epistome rugose, punctate at the base, with an obtuse tubercle at the middle; upper part of the head aureous, space in front of the antennæ and sides of the epistome metallic blue; labrum, antennæ, and palpi black. Thorax three times as broad as long, its sides rounded, and the anterior angles produced into an acute point; surface moderately deeply punctured throughout, the punctuation scarcely finer at the disk than at the sides, anterior margin narrowly metallic blue. Scutellum nearly as broad as long, metallic green. Elytra scarcely depressed below the base, convex, rather more finely punctured than the thorax, except below the shoulder, where the punctuation is strong and the interstices are slightly wrinkled; the colour is the same as that of the thorax, extreme base and the margins metallic blue; at the middle of the disk a narrow longitudinal band of the same colour extends from below the base to two thirds the length of the elytra, and sends off a short transverse band anteriorly at right angles towards the suture, without, however, touching the latter. Legs and underside black, sides of the breast metallic green.

Of this species I possess four specimens, which, except the variety mentioned above, agree in coloration, but not in sculpturing, some being much more strongly punctured than others, which difference might be sexual; they may, however, possibly belong to another

species, as the habitat of the type alone is known to me, the other three being without locality.

15. *COLASPOSOMA ROBUSTUM*, sp. nov.

Subquadrate-oblong, robust. Metallic green or blue; above metallic green, rather finely punctured, suture and a transverse short band below the base of the elytra purplish.

*Var.* Above entirely metallic green.

Length 4-5 lines.

*Hab.* India, Neilgherries.

Head rather finely and remotely punctured, the front swollen, with a deep impression between the eyes; upper part of the epistome longitudinally rugose. Labrum and palpi black. Antennæ of half the length of the body, the six lower joints dark blue, the rest black, opaque. Thorax transversely convex, its sides rounded; surface not closely, but distinctly punctured, the punctures not stronger than those of the head. Scutellum broad, subquadrate. Elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subquadrate, convex, transversely impressed below the basilar space, where the punctuation is deep and strong, and more or less deeply transversely rugose; rest of the surface punctured like the thorax, but more finely towards the apex. Underside and legs metallic green or blue.

Six specimens are contained in my collection.

The large size and rather fine punctuation distinguish the present species from the others, especially from *C. pretiosum*, Baly, from which it is moreover separated by the uniform colour of the tarsi and legs and the want of the tooth of the anterior femora.

*Colasposoma sellatum*, Baly (1878) = *C. barbatum*, Harold (1879).

*Colasposoma instabile*, Harold (1877) = *C. varians*, Baly (1878).

Genus *EUBRACHYS*, Dej.

16. *EUBRACHYS APICALIS*, sp. nov.

Oblong, subdepressed. Metallic green, sides of the thorax and part of the head black; above rugose, posterior part of the elytra striate-punctate, black; legs cupreous, femora acutely dentate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Cameroons.

Head elongate, closely rugose punctate, the vertex strigose, blackish, lower part cupreous, anterior margin of the epistome distinctly concave, apex of jaws black. Antennæ gradually widened towards the apex, black, basal joint cupreous. Thorax cylindrical, scarcely wider at the middle, metallic green at the disk, sides black, surface closely punctate and transversely rugose. Scutellum subpentagonal, metallic green. Elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, anterior portion metallic green, closely covered with distinct granulations, apical portion deeply punctate-striate, black, somewhat shining, extreme apex finely pubescent. Underside closely pubescent, legs elongate, rugose-punctate, cupreous, all the femora with an acute long tooth. Apical margin of the anterior epistome concave.



Two specimens are contained in my collection.

Mr. Baly has lately separated the genus *Pseudocolaspis* into two sections, founded upon the convexity or concavity of the anterior margin of the episternum, retaining for the latter section Dejean's name of *Eubrachys*. The present species belongs to this group according to this arrangement.

#### AURANIUS, nov. gen.

Oblong-ovate, moderately convex; face perpendicular; eyes slightly emarginate; antennæ half the length of the body, the last five joints dilated; maxillary palpi subfiliform, apical joint elongate, its apex subacute; thorax subcylindrical, very convex, its sides dentate at the middle; elytra much wider than the thorax, narrowed posteriorly, longitudinally rugose, the interstices transversely wrinkled and deeply punctate; legs short, robust, tibiæ widened at the apex and compressed, claws appendiculate; prosternum longer than broad, narrowed at the middle, its base truncate; anterior thoracic episternum convex.

Type *Auranius robustus*.

On account of the anterior convex episternum, the present genus must be placed amongst the second division of the Eumolpidæ. While it agrees in general form of the body with the genus *Corynodes*, the dentate lateral margin and great convexity of the thorax will easily distinguish it from that and any other genus of the second group of this family.

#### 17. AURANIUS ROBUSTUS.

Bronze-coloured, submetallic, pubescent below; labrum, palpi, and antennæ fulvous, joint 7 and the apical ones piceous; thorax coarsely longitudinally rugous, its sides tridentate; elytra oblong, irregularly longitudinally and transversely rugose.

Length 4-4½ lines.

*Hab.* Brazil.

Head elongate, closely rugose and strigate, space in front of the eyes with two transverse smooth raised elevations, anterior border of the clypeus truncate; mandibulæ robust. Labrum and palpi fulvous, apical joints of the latter piceous. Antennæ about as long as half the body, the third joint more than twice as long as the second, the seventh to the apical joints distinctly widened, fulvous, joint 7 and 10 and 11 piceous. Thorax subcylindrical, the anterior half very convex and raised, the elevation divided at the top by a narrow longitudinal groove from base to apex, lateral margin distinctly tridentate, the anterior angles subtuberculiform; surface closely and coarsely longitudinally rugose and deeply punctured. Scutellum broader than long, convex, smooth. Elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, gradually narrowed towards the apex, moderately convex, each elytron with about 6 rows of interrupted highly raised smooth costæ, connected partly by other transverse rugosities, the interstices deeply punctured. Legs very robust, tibiæ greatly widened

anteriorly, first anterior tarsal joint greatly dilated and subquadrate (male?), claws appendiculate.

Two specimens of this interesting insect were kindly given to me by Dr. Baden of Altona.

Genus COLASPOIDES, Casteln.

18. COLASPOIDES AMAZONA, sp. nov.

Oblong, convex. Underside, the legs, and antennæ fulvous; above bright metallic green, finely punctured.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Maué, Amazons.

Front of the head swollen, with a fine longitudinal central groove, distinctly but remotely punctate, epistome broader than long, distinctly separated from the face by a deep groove, rugose punctate. Labrum fulvous; apical joint of the palpi and the jaws black. Antennæ extending to one third the length of the body, entirely fulvous. Thorax about three times as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides much deflexed anteriorly, surface irregularly and remotely covered with larger and finer punctures, which disappear entirely near the anterior margin. Scutellum subtriangular, impunctate. Elytra nearly four times as long as the thorax, narrowed near the apex, convex, rather regularly but finely punctate-striate, the punctures not stronger than those of the thorax. Entire underside and legs fulvous.

The colour of the underside will distinguish this species from any other described South-American form.

GALERUCIDÆ.

NEOCHARIS, n. gen.

Elongate, parallel; head elongate, longer than broad, perpendicular; palpi elongate, subapical joint thickened at the apex; antennæ filiform, joint 3 dilated, swollen; thorax slightly broader than long, surface with two round impressions; scutellum trigonate, convex; elytra broader than the thorax, impressed below the base, confusedly punctate; legs slender, tibiæ unarmed, claws appendiculate; prosternum invisible; anterior coxal cavities closed.

Type *Neocharis fulvicollis*.

The above characters show that this genus must be placed amongst Chapuis' 26th group, the Platyxanthidæ, which contains at present four genera. The present one is distinguished by having the *third* joint of the antennæ greatly dilated, probably only in the male sex, this dilatation being transferred in the genus *Doridea* and *Platyxantha* to the apical joints.

19. NEOCHARIS FULVICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Elongate, parallel. Black below; head, antennæ, and thorax fulvous; elytra finely punctate and obsoletely costate, bluish black; extreme base, anterior lateral and sutural margins, and two round apical spots, fulvous.

Length 3 lines.

*Hab.* Java.

*Var.* Elytra bluish black; a transverse band before the middle, deeply 3-dentate at its anterior margin, flavous.

Head elongate, scarcely narrowed towards the apex; space between the eyes obsolete, transversely, and longitudinally grooved; eyes rounded, entire; vertex and entire face impunctate, shining fulvous; anterior margin of epistome emarginate. Antennæ as long as the body, fulvous, first joint club-shaped, second joint very short, moniliform, third elongate, subquadrate, greatly dilated and deeply foveolate at its outer surface, fourth to the eleventh gradually lengthened, cylindrical and elongate, apex with a short but distinct twelfth joint. Thorax nearly square-shaped, sides widened towards the middle, but constricted near the base, surface with two small round foveæ behind the middle, finely punctured, fulvous. Scutellum black. Elytra distinctly transversely depressed below the base, more deeply punctured than the thorax, with indistinct traces of longitudinal costæ, metallic bluish black; the extreme base, anterior lateral and sutural margins, and a large round apical spot of each elytron fulvous. Below black, anterior half of the elytral epipleuræ fulvous; femora and part of the tarsi flavous, first joint as long as the two following united.

The variety does not differ in any way except that of colour.

#### Genus CHTHONEIS, Baly.

##### 20. CHTHONEIS MARGINICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Elongate, slightly widened behind. Black, sides of the thorax and the femora testaceous; elytra dark violaceous, extreme lateral margins anteriorly flavous.

*Var.* Elytra entirely unicolorous.

Length 4 lines.

*Hab.* Peru.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved, space immediately above the antennæ with two distinct callosities; clypeus wedge-shaped, its anterior margin straight. Antennæ incomplete, joints second and third very small; the following joints elongate, dilated and compressed, the fourth joint the longest. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long, posterior margin rounded and produced in the middle, lateral margin much widened at the middle, distinctly marginate, anterior angles slightly thickened, rounded and oblique; surface very minutely punctured, 3-foveolate (one at each side and one near the middle of the base), black, the sides broadly flavous. Scutellum large, black, impunctate. Elytra rather convex, closely and distinctly punctured, dark violaceous, extreme lateral margin from the base to behind the middle flavous. Underside and legs black, femora flavous; claws rather largely appendiculate.

Two specimens are contained in my collection.

Although this species is more robust and of larger size than the others belonging to this genus, the general characters agree well

with the type. The dilated middle joints of the antennæ, unarmed tibæ, and open anterior coxal cavities, together with the length of the posterior tarsal joint, are the characteristic marks of the present genus.

---

April 5, 1881.

Prof. W. H. Flower, LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March 1881:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of March was 71, of which 29 were by presentation, 6 by birth, 19 by purchase, 12 were received on deposit, and 5 by exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 99.

The most remarkable additions during the month of March were as follows:—

1. A young male Gooral Antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*) from the Himalayas, purchased 16th of March, being the first example of this fine species that we have received.

2. Three Birds of Paradise belonging to the following species:—the Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides alba*); the Red Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea rubra*); and the Green Manucode (*Manucodia chalybea*), deposited the 19th March by Mr. William Jamrach, and to become the property of the Society if they shall be alive and in good condition one month after their arrival.

These birds are not at present in fine plumage, but appear to be healthy and are doing well. They are all of species new to the collection.

---

The Secretary stated that, the two smaller Indian Elephants deposited in the Gardens by the Prince of Wales on May 17th, 1876, being about to be sent to the Zoological Garden at Berlin, he had caused them to be weighed and measured, in order to obtain a record of their growth during the past two years. The same had been done with the two larger Indian Elephants; and the following were the results, which might be compared with the weight and measurements taken in May 1879, and given P. Z. S. 1879, p. 385.

	Height at shoulder.		Circumference of the front foot above the toes.		Weight.		
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Jung Pershád (♂) . . . . .	8	0	4	0	57	1	23
Suffa Culli (♀) . . . . .	7	6	3	9	51	0	23
Rustum (♂) . . . . .	6	4	3	2	26	0	0
Omar (♂) . . . . .	7	0	3	6	35	1	21



It appeared therefore that in two years these four animals had increased as follows:—

	Height at shoulder.		Circumference of front foot.	Weight.		
	ft.	in.		cwt.	qr.	lb.
Jung Pershád . . . . .	1	0	4	14	1	0
Suffa Culli . . . . .		8	1	8	1	12
Rustum . . . . .		4	3	2	0	2
Omar . . . . .		10	4	8	0	16

The Secretary also read an extract of a letter from the Maharajah of Bulrampur, dated 23rd October, 1880, addressed to Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., which showed the exact age of Suffa Culli. It stated that she was born in the Maharajah's kheddah after her mother's capture, on the 23rd of April, 1871.

Jung Pershád had been given to the Prince of Wales in the Terai of Nepaul by Sir Jung Bahawdur in Feb. 1876, at which time he was believed to be about six years old.

Mr. Sclater laid on the table five birdskins which had been accidentally misplaced among other collections of the 'Challenger Expedition,' and consequently had not been included in his reports on this subject.

These skins, which had been obtained by the Rev. G. Brown, C.M.Z.S., from the island of Rotumeh, and presented to the Naturalists of the 'Challenger,' belonged to the following species:—

1. *Pinarolestes vitiensis* (Hartl.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. iii. p. 299 ; or a subspecies of this form.

2. *Lalage pacifica* (Gm.) ; Sharpe, Cat. B. iv. p. 97.

3. *Myzomela chermesina*, G. R. Gray ; Forbes, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 351, et 1879, p. 273. Two examples of this fine species.

4. *Streptilas interpres*, Linn.

Mr. Sclater observed that three species were thus to be added to the list of known birds of Rotumeh as given by Mr. Forbes, P. Z. S. 1878, p. 351.

Mr. Sclater also laid upon the table two birds which had been obtained in New Britain by Mr. Kleinschmidt, the collector of the Museum Godeffroy in New Britain, and had been forwarded to Mr. Sclater for determination by Mr. Schmeltz, of the Museum Godeffroy.

Mr. Sclater considered both these birds to be referable to undescribed species, and proposed to characterize them as follows:—

#### 1. TRICHOGLOSSUS RUBRIGULARIS, sp. nov.

*Trichoglossus rufigularis*, Kleinschm. in litt.

*Suprà viridis, alis intùs nigris extùs dorso concoloribus, subtùs dilutior, et præcipuè in gutture et in lateribus flavicantior ; gulà summá coccineo-rubrà ; capitis luteribus lætè gramineo-viridibus ; alarum paginà inferiore schistaceo-nigrá, remigum pogoniis inter-*

*nis ad basin flavo transvittatis; subalaribus flavicanti-viridibus; caudâ subtus schistaceo-nigrâ, rectricum apicibus latis flavis, et harum quatuor utrinque extimarum pogoniis internis ad basin sanguineo-rubris; rostro flavo, pedibus pallidè carneis, unguibus nigris. Long. tota 6·7, alæ 3·4, caudæ valde graduatæ rectr. ext. 1·5, med. 3·2.*

*Hab.* Nova Britannia (Kleinschmidt).

*Obs.* This beautiful little Parrakeet is quite new to me, but seems to belong to the section including *Tr. palmarum* and its allies (Finsch, Papag. ii. p. 869.) The description is taken from a female; but Mr. Kleinschmidt says the sexes are nearly alike in plumage. He obtained his specimens in December last near Balura in the Blanche-bay district of New Britain. "Iris yellowish red, bill yellowish red with darker point, feet red; native name *Airara*." I have slightly altered Mr. Kleinschmidt's MS. name for this bird, as the chin-spot is not brown (*rufus*), but nearly crimson (*coccineo-ruber*).

## 2. ORTYGOCICHLA RUBIGINOSA, sp. et gen. nov.

ORTYGOCICHLA<sup>1</sup>, gen. nov. ex fam. *Timeliidarum*.

*Dasyornithi forsân affine, sed rostro compresso elongato, vibrissis rictûs nullis, aut saltem vix conspicuis et frontis plumis exstantibus diversum; uropygium valdè plumosum; alæ modicæ rotundatæ, rem. quarto et sequentibus ad nonum inter se fere æqualibus; pedes validiusculi, digitis amplis; caudâ rectricibus xii, valde graduatis.*

### ORTYGOCICHLA RUBIGINOSA, sp. nov. (Plate XXXIX.)

*Suprà terreno-fusca, alis et caudâ extus rufescentibus; fronte, superciliis, capitis lateribus et corpore medio subtus ferrugineo-rubris; hypochondriis dorso concoloribus; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis. Long. tota 7·5, alæ 3·3, caudæ rectr. med. 3·5, ext. 2·0, rostr. a rictu 0·9, tarsi 1·2.*

*Hab.* Nova Britannia (Kleinschmidt).

*Obs.* This is apparently a new form of Timeline bird, and quite unknown to me. Mr. Kleinschmidt obtained it in November last near Bakalai, in the Blanche-bay district of New Britain, and gives notes, of which the following are a translation:—

"Lives on the ground, and runs with head projecting forwards like a Quail. When in captivity it retired at night into a bundle of grass placed in the corner of its cage on the ground to sleep. Here, suddenly expanding its long dorsal feathers, sinking its rounded wings, and drawing in its head, it looked like a loose round bundle of brown grass-stalks. Food grasshoppers. Iris bright grey, with a light-brown tinge; bill dark horn-colour above, almost black, beneath brighter; legs, feet, and claws dark horn-colour. Native name *Talberara*. Breeds in November and December, and said to lay in a hollow in the ground without any nest."

An egg sent with the bird (see Plate XXXIX.) is very densely and

<sup>1</sup> ὄρνιξ, *coturnix*, et κίχλη, *turdus*.



J Smit lith

Hanhart imp

ORTYGOCICHLA RUBIGINOSA